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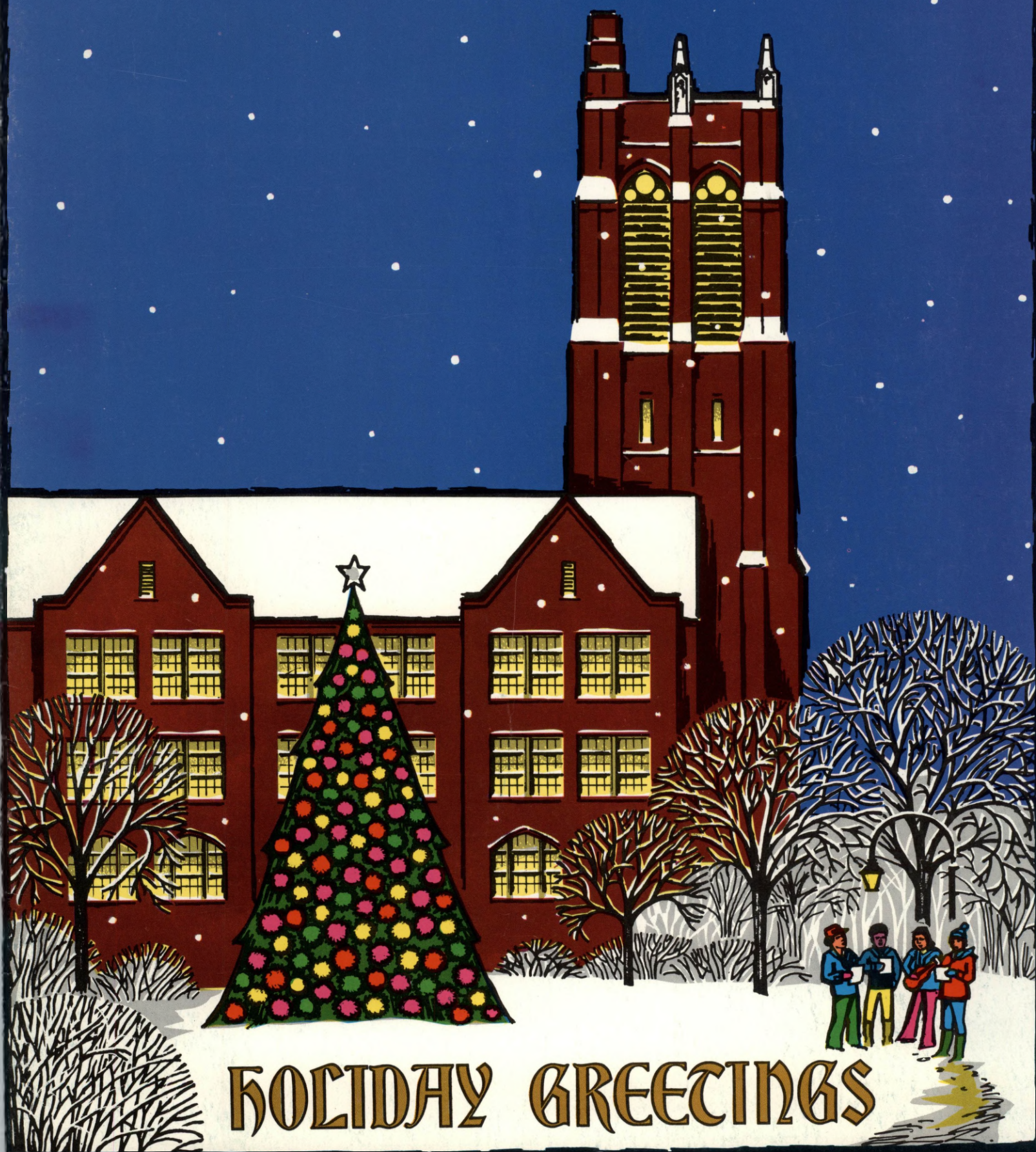
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WINTER 1974

75

LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



HOLIDAY GREETINGS

LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 19 Winter 1974 Number 1

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JOURNEY TO



A downtown market in Soochow bustles with cheerful morning activity.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

By James P. Sanzare



A La Salle graduate was in the first group of American teachers permitted to enter China to study its culture for educational purposes.

The ancient Greeks spoke about a "sense of wandering" — when you set foot upon a foreign soil, you get greater insight. When one enters the People's Republic of China a person not only finds a new perception but discovers that he is participating in a very personal experience. What an earlier pilgrim found was not so for you. In spite of readings, briefings and the like, each one finds his encounter different, often conflicting. We were, for example, assured by the American Consulate in Hong Kong that there would be no air conditioning in China. How soothing was the feeling when, returning from our first full day in the humid south China Countryside, we found pleasantly cooled rooms. The Chinese weren't acting for all foreigners as Chinese were supposed to act! It is with this point in mind that I relate my journey to the Middle Kingdom.

The Walk across the covered bridge from Lo Wu in Hong Kong to Sham Chan in the People's Republic of China takes both a lifetime and only a few minutes. The entire panorama of Chinese history up to the events of the past twenty years passes before one as he says "I'm in," "I'm in." Then suddenly you are greeted by a customs official, taken through a minimum of formalities and seated for the first of many six course Chinese dinners, chop sticks et al.

Our stay in China was to become the most intensive, actively filled experience that one could imagine. We were constantly moving from 6:30 in the morning until 10:30 in the evening.

Everyone likes to claim a first for their China visit. We were the first group of American teachers permitted entry for the express purpose of studying Chinese culture and for collecting materials for developing curriculum upon our return. We were not to be tourists. This was a decided advantage. We didn't get the "grand" tour, we did not go to the Wall. Instead we embarked on a comprehensive, intensive program of learning and seeing much about China.

From what we were told and from what we experienced, many of the usual controls were off. We lived in communes, photographed, went into the fields, photographed, spoke with workers, photographed, went here, photographed, went there, photographed, looked behind the scenes, photographed. Even a serious thyroid operation with the use of acupuncture was not immune from our cameras. If one has been to a communist nation, you can appreciate this unlimited permission to take pictures.

Throughout the centuries Chinese have called their country *Jung Gwo* — the middle kingdom. There was no need to give it a name as other nations did for themselves. China was the center of the world and of civilization, everyone else was barbarian. There was no need to define it further. Again through the centuries, most Chinese suffered from a rigid class system and later from European exploitation. Today the class system is gone and the European only a memory. For the first time in many years China is master of its own house.

This is the spirit of the new China. But before continuing I must caution that while a miracle has taken place during the past twenty-five years, China is not heaven.

My special area of research for the trip was agriculture, particularly food production. In one character from their language, in one word, the Chinese have summed up the whole question of agricultural importance, feeding 800 million, and the primacy of its leading crop — rice. The word is "*fan*". In Chinese it means both food and rice.

When one speaks of agriculture one must look to the commune — the focal point of Chinese development and livelihood and it was here that we spent most of our time. Initially, the PRC relied upon institutional changes — the collectivization of rural life — rather than investment of capital or the application of scientific methods to stimulate agricultural growth. Some short-term results were good but long range developments were disastrous. The commune was the last attempt along this institutional line.

Today we found greater state investment, attempts at modern techniques, peasant incentives and cultivation of small plots the word and are boosting production. The commune remains the unit of activity. Even in world trade, I discovered the Chinese mixing ideology and good business sense. In constructing their economy, they depend on agriculture for capital accumulation and trade. Much of China's hard currency comes from the sale of rice. During last year's severe world rice shortage which hit its peak during our visit, China purchased grain abroad not so much to alleviate the home shortage, but to enable her to sell higher priced rice overseas.

There is much misunderstanding about the commune as a result of its original organization. It is not the once publicized military-type institution complete with army barracks. Today a commune is generally a much larger phenomenon. It might be compared to an American township in size with scattered villages and settlements but all under the same control. More than 80% of China's 800 million people live on communes which are also the basic political, economic and social unit. There are 70,000 of them varying in population from 10,000 to 90,000. Bringing together both economic aspects and the work of local government, it becomes responsible for agriculture, industry and trade, education, health and welfare, and the militia.

A commune is a large collective owned by all its members with the basic unit the production team handling the organizing of labor power, income and distribution, bearing losses itself and keeping most of the profits. The commune is run by a Revolutionary Committee of about twenty five persons including professional managers. The production teams sell their crops to the state and use the income from this sale to pay a small agricultural tax to the national government (there is no personal income tax), production costs and health and welfare. An additional amount is set aside in a public accumulation fund and another sum is distributed to members as income on a complicated workpoint system which takes into account political awareness as well as contributions to collective labor.

The only private enterprise takes the form of "private plots" covering a certain percentage of the commune land. These can be used for growing crops or for adding to a family's food supply. Usually 25% of a family income comes this way.

What did we see as we looked about the commune? Travelling across the farm land, moving from commune to commune, often meant mile after mile of unpaved, narrow roads — these were the only "highways." Developed mainly for the cart and animal, our car and bus would constantly send up clouds of dust.

In the fields men, women and young people planted or harvested crops by hand with only an occasional primitive hand driven machine to help. Few tractors were visible. The plow and scythe were the implements of the day. Guided by a sturdy hand,

He saw much more of the country than the average tourist.

these tools plant and harvest the crops of China. The whole process was so simple. Life was so simple, so integrated with the land.

A walk from the bus to a settlement meant stepping on husks of grain spread over the paved or hard-soil areas, roads, pathways, or basketball court. A common sight found young people tossing the grain into the air permitting the wind to take the chaff. This might have been America in a past age. Now it was the *New China*.

One has to place himself in China before 1945. One has to place himself in the life of the Chinese peasant before that year to appreciate the situation. Looking out from this vantage point, we see a different land where the peasant tirelessly, and more significantly, hopelessly struggled to work out a living. Often the burden, the debts were so great that one resorted to desperate measures. One 63 year old gentleman told us how as a child his family had to sell two aunts and later his mother for rent payments. The interest from money lenders was often as high as 200-300%. "Just like a snowball rolling on snow. It got heavier and heavier. We never knew how much we owed." The devastating diseases were widespread—cholera, smallpox, plague. Children who starved to death were spared the agony of suffering from sores and prolonged pain.

Today as we looked over the flowing well-tilled fields, innumerable sources of water, we saw teenagers happily working the fields, youngsters playing, workers having a basketball game during a break (basketball is the national sport!). I experienced this. We did have time to break away from the program to join them in the commune swimming pool. I have travelled many nations, eight weeks in the hopelessness of India the summer before and have never seen healthier, sturdier young people. What a generation the Chinese are raising!

A typical commune home is a 20 x 15 foot single floor structure made of brick or stone. It is divided by partition to include a room each for parents and children. The living room might include a table, chairs and a cabinet of some type. A small yard adjoining the building also provided the kitchen. The home is old and worn but neat and tidy. It contains the basic necessities but what is important is that it is theirs, a home of their own—something they never had before.

One might question whether we had been taken to "show" communes. We very likely were. There are poor areas, many with extremely low standards of livelihood. The tourist, the visitor doesn't see these. But I believe they are poor only because the government does not have enough financial, technological ability and skill to change it now. It is going to take a long, long time.

Just a few words on other aspects of society. It appears to be a totally honest one, very puritanical in manners and relationships. You have probably heard the stories of no keys for hotel rooms and how one can't lose anything or throw it away. It is an egalitarian society. China's new class is unlike that of the Soviet Union or any other communist state. Its elite has power but nothing else. The national theme, the national cry, the national invocation is "Serve the People" and this idea seems to be strongly adhered to.

I may be painting a picture of a struggling, spartan nation. It might sound somewhat of a romanticized version of the real thing. I think we should look at other circumstances. The foreigner who thinks everything is wonderful is probably not occupied with

China but with his own dream. There are reports and signs of uncertainty. This is reflected among the youth. It was exciting to see their spirit at work. But there were problems. Mao recognized this and attempted to remedy it with the Cultural Revolution.

The young children believe and follow the "line" but a change seems to take place in high school. They begin thinking of the future. They don't want to go to the farm where most are assigned. There is no choice. Some run away to the city, become vagabonds. Some escape to Hong Kong. We were told that refugees from China during the past year were the greatest since the last record was set.

As a teacher what did I find in the *new China*? In order to increase literacy since the Cultural Revolution, China has cut both primary and secondary education each from six to five years making a total of ten years for schooling. Teachers can now reach more people. This does not mean that everyone—or even a respectable number—complete ten years of education. Perhaps finishing primary is the rule.

High school graduates do not aspire to college as some American students might. For the great majority, high school is the end. Upon graduation students will be sent to the commune or factory. On the commune they will work the soil and perhaps spend the rest of their lives there.

Can students aspire to college or a particular vocation or job? The answer to this question whether from student or parent is "I will go where the party wants me to best 'serve the people'." This decision is made by the local party committee. There were a few exceptions as far as aspirations were concerned. One father said he wanted his son to be a teacher and quickly added "to better serve the people." Another mother reacted quickly saying



Posters and newspapers are often pasted to such structures as this palace gate in Peking. This is one method by which Chinese officials disseminate information to the citizens.



A portrait of Mao-Tse-Tung sits above a closed theatre in Shanghai.

her son was "too young" when we suggested he might want to join the People's Liberation Army. Ultimately it is the party that will decide one's future.

In the schools everyone takes the same course. Obviously there was much stress and time devoted to political indoctrination. In the shop classes there were practical experiences as student made wooden boxes for use on the commune. Students spend time each day caring for the miniature farm found on all school grounds. Physical activity is also an important part of the school program.

Every classroom is decorated with a large portrait of Chairman Mao with an appropriate quotation as "Study well. Make Progress every day." The rear wall was usually covered with portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—the latter a surprising addition. During our tour students and teachers were on summer vacation. However, in each community both volunteered to attend school on the day of our visit to demonstrate the institution in operation!

As for higher education, the impression—at least in Sun Yatsen University in Canton where we attended a seminar—was that enrollment is being limited severely. There were only 1,000 students at this famed institution which numbered thousands before the Cultural Revolution. The rector of the university, by the way, was a Harvard Ph.D.

One has many experiences in the People's Republic—too many to relate here. There were the many cultural and sporting events where we were taken to front seats—often with the team—as the audience applauded our entering. Later we were invited to participate actively. We lost the basketball, ping pong and swimming invitations but our host graciously said everyone played for the sport of it! There were the 5,000 people turned out in one community to greet our group. The events went on and on for "our American friends." After all, we were told, "Americans have *always* been our friends."

What was my major personal impression? I had always pictured China as *the* regimented nation. Ring a bell and three million people turn out to remove snow from the street before the American president's visit. It is regimented. Thought, work and some aspects of life are. To the surprise of many American radicals, people are more receptive to orders. There is much authority at higher levels. People snap at higher authority. But there is a difference. I saw the family in a relaxed situation at the end of the day—I should say a normal situation. Kids did what children do everywhere. People walked the streets, met one another and did those things found in neighborhoods in any city or town. Big Brother wasn't always watching. Perhaps there are too many to watch. He wasn't always blowing the whistle. Family life was as strong as ever. Family activity took up the hours after the regular work day. This relaxation impressed me much.

If it was not physical regimentation there certainly is intellectual sterility. This might be the most serious indictment of the system. The mind is totally controlled. There is no free expression. There is no choice. "The party will decide" is the standard answer. It is a static, bland, dull society despite the entertaining ballet, operas, sports and cultural activities. Of course, all of these are party controlled. All are used to achieve whatever goals are desired. All are ideologically motivated.

How much coercion is there? This is difficult to ascertain. To be fair, we must again look at China through history. Mao succeeded because he put food into the stomachs of the masses, food which was lacking for centuries. Human dignity has been restored; dignity that had been eroded by the mandarins, dynasties, landlords, warlords, foreigners, and corrupt officials. Starving to death was one of the most widely practiced free enterprizes of the past.

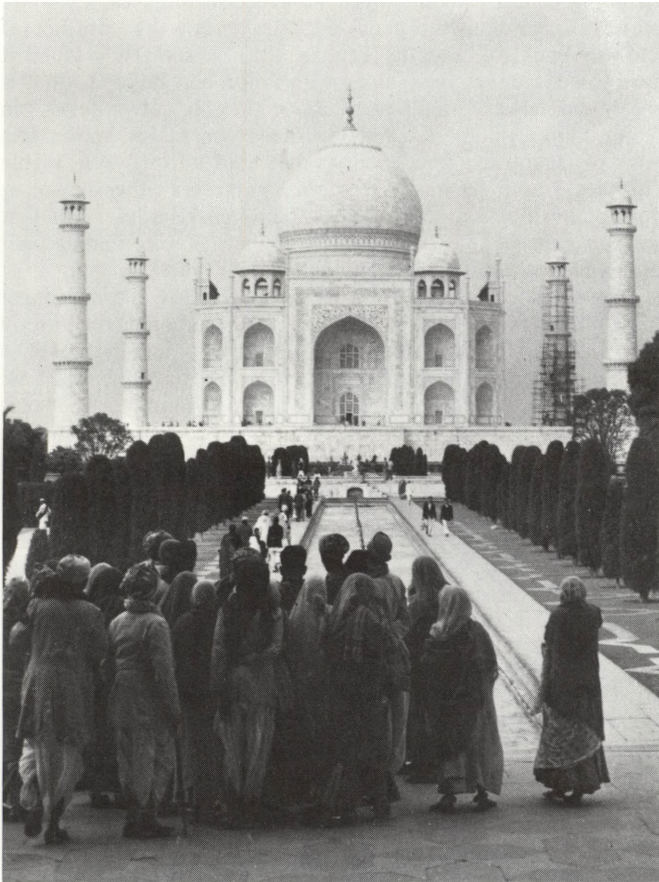
In conclusion, I cannot say I have been to the 21st century. On the contrary, materially, I've been to a very poor, extremely poor society. Spiritually, and it may be blasphemous to use this word, I have seen a very dedicated, committed people.

If one can forget the past, the human sacrifices during the early days of the People's Republic, let bygones be bygones, then today's China deserves credit. What the Chinese people have done is incredible, but what they have to do is staggering. ■

Mr. Sanzare, '53, received his master's degree in Asian Studies from New York University where he edited the ASIAN NEWS-LETTER. He is a teacher at Philadelphia's Abraham Lincoln High School.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE "THIRD WORLD"

By Murray Friedman, Ph.D.



Indian pilgrims at the Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the world.

The usual flowers were absent and the crowd listened silently in front of the Red Fort in New Delhi as Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, sadly urged patience in the struggle with the myriad of problems facing the nation as it celebrated Independence Day on August 15, twenty-seven years after its founding. But in Calcutta later that day, as we headed for the hotel after debarking from the plane, effigies of government officials were swinging from lamp posts and the public mood was grim and angry.

In one form or another, India's problems of poverty and unemployment, drought mixed with sudden floods, and widespread corruption hover over much of the "third world" as the summer ended. Hunger that makes the poverty of slums and rural areas of America seem almost pleasant by contrast haunt huge sections of Ethiopia and India. A newspaper can still report a farmer selling his child for 35 rupees—about \$4.50. And one watches an old man, his body encrusted with running sores and swarms of flies, lying abandoned and dying in the street.

Galloping inflation and high taxes are adding to the misery and have made the "parallel economy," the euphemistic term for the black market, the major economy in India, according to local experts. In Kashmir, gas cost us 16 rupees for a little over a gallon, more than \$2.

The problem of poverty is compounded by a population explosion that is outdistancing gains made in scientific food production in recent years. Between 1961 and 1971, India's population grew by 108 million people. This is more than the entire population of Japan. If this growth continues—and everyone we spoke to admits the government's birth control program has failed—her population will have risen from its present 547 to 934 million in 1991 and to 1.2 billion in 2001.

"The problem is attempting, in the short period of 27 years of independence, to graft onto a traditional, agricultural society a

Meanwhile In South Africa: The Ordeal of Change

Suppose the U.S. government announced it was developing plans to send blacks living in North Philadelphia and other "white" areas back to "homelands" in the South. This is as close a parallel as I could find in our own country to the program the Nationalist Party in power in South Africa is pushing to meet the forces of change closing in on this racially obsessed society.

That pressures for change are mounting is evident from discussions held with leaders of varying shades of opinion in South Africa this summer during a tour. Among the signs are the following:

- • Powerful new pressures in the wake of Portugal's liberal coup moving its colonies closer to independence and making portions of South Africa's borders a freeway for hostile forces.

- • The results of last April's election in which the strength of the integrationist Progressive Party with only one number in Parliament during the last twenty years—the extraordinary Helen Suzman—rose to seven.

- • Growth of a black and "coloured" (racially mixed) middle class and the increasingly important economic market provided by this group. On July 7, for example, the *Johannesburg Sunday Times* reported the formation of the largest and fastest growing life insurance firm in the country made up of whites and "coloureds" which will concentrate on getting black business.

- • Lack of or intermittent enforcement of certain apartheid laws such as those barring blacks from white areas at the close of the business day.

- • Extraordinary open discussion and criticism of govern-

Poverty, Corruption, Galloping Inflation and the Population Explosion

modern, industrial state," Professor Satyendra Tripathi, head of the Sociology Department at Utkal University in Bhubaneswar, said as he served us tea in his office. As he spoke, Utkal was closed as a result of a student strike over the failure to grade 1973 examinations and the government takeover of the institution. Widespread corruption has increased the sense of paralysis and inertia at all levels of society. "In India, no one gets fired except for being caught stealing," one knowledgeable observer told us.

Everywhere in India and countries in Africa we visited, the collision between old ways and the struggle to fashion something new was evident. Cows and goats roam undisturbed over the steps of Addis Ababa's modern and exquisite City Hall. An Indian film maker who has won a prize at the Cannes Film Festival says matter of factly he believes in reincarnation and thinks he knows who he will be in the next life. In his *Song of Lawino*, a young black poet now teaching in Nairobi, Okot p'Bitek captures the pain of a village wife lamenting her westernized husband's desertion of her and tribal ways in pursuit of a more "modern" woman.

Religious and caste distinctions continue to permeate the life of these societies even with the white, colonial oppressor gone. The Kikuyus—Kenya's WASP's—dominate the political and economic life of the country to the disadvantage of other groups. India lives uneasily with its large Moslem minority and has fought three wars since independence with Moslem Pakistan. Her "untouchables" still face discrimination and even violence although their position is protected by the Constitution which even guarantees a minimum number of places in parliament.

Probably my association with a Jewish agency brought out many and usually friendly questions about Jews in American life

and their relationship to Israel. In one instance, at the University of Kenyatta in Nairobi, the questions grew nasty. After responding to a student who sought information on whether American foreign policy in the Middle East was not a response to Jewish pressures—and receiving an answer that geopolitical factors, including concern about Soviet influence in the area was more critical—other students persisted. Was it not the influence of "Jewish bankers" and the Rothschild interests? They found it hard to believe that Jews, along with Polish and Italian Catholics are found in very small numbers in the "executive suites" in major banks, industrial and insurance companies here. Most African countries, incidentally, that had thrown out highly regarded Israeli technical assistance programs either before or during the Yom Kippur War and broken relations with that state to gain favor with oil-rich Arab nations were finding their problems exacerbated by highly inflated oil prices.

One senses overall a certain vitality, durability and movement toward change in most of these countries although they are in deep trouble. Ethiopia was in the midst of a largely bloodless revolution against a reactionary and corrupt regime when we arrived. The young, particularly, are beginning to challenge traditional authority and backwardness. Nazier, a houseboy in Kashmir, will be married next year to a girl chosen by his parents but his employer's son, Rashid, who wears bell bottoms and has been to school for twelve years selected his own wife. A student mass movement in Gujarat that toppled the state government there fizzled out but another started up in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh may be next. This is a significant shift from the endless complaining and helplessness in the face of the many problems facing India.

Now economic and racial factors threaten further turmoil.

ment policies in this normally controlled society in Parliament and in English as well as Africaner newspapers.

Perhaps the strongest indication of the winds of change blowing is the bitter debate that broke out during my visit in the Nationalist Party that has controlled the government for 27 years between its liberal ("verligte") and conservative ("verkrampste") wings. Both sides favor separate development for African homelands leading ultimately to independent black states. The "verkrampstes," however, seek to retain most of the apartheid laws and refuse any further concessions on mixed sports, social matters and the "coloureds." The "verligtes" regard present discriminatory laws as interim measures ultimately to be abolished and seek a new political deal for "coloureds" and Asians. In spite of escalation of hard-line rhetoric by Nationalist government leadership, the fact is they have embarked upon a "pragmatic concessionary approach," mild by American standards, which nevertheless is the proverbial foot in the door.

Separate development is the key to government strategy and, on the surface, it can be made to seem plausible. Here in the U.S., a number of black and white liberal leaders have been pressing recently for community control as a practical recognition of a racially divided society. Interestingly enough, some of South Africa's strongest civil rights leadership is coming from African homeland figures such as Kwa Zulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who *Time* nominated recently as among the 150 men and women likely to become the world's new leaders.

However, Progressive Party leaders such as Mrs. Suzman and Rene de Villiers have attached separate development as a flawed concept. They point out that much of the land in the homelands is barren. Nor does the strategy take into consideration the urban black who has lived and worked in the cities for generations. "It is the height of semantic gobbledegook," says de Villiers, himself a descendant of an old South African family, "to officially designate blacks as

were some of the prominent problems.

In spite of occasional references to the need for a dictator, India's democratic roots have also been put down firmly. Government leaders are subjected to scathing criticism by newspapers and average citizens. The day we attended the question hour of ministers of the ruling Congress Party in India's lower house, they were being barraged by searching questions on the food shortage, alleged inept handling by the government of a trade fair and even the efforts of a minor government official to force his unwanted affections on a telephone operator. (On the last, the legislator wanted to know what the government intended to do about that!)

In contrast with the problems of India and other "third world" countries, our problems can be seen in much better perspective. Even Watergate. As the impeachment drama played out its last moments this summer, admiration for this country grew. A Communist oriented newspaper in Bombay headlined the story, "America's Finest Hour." The Calcutta Bengali daily, *Ananda Bazar Pratrika*, summed up Indian Reaction when it wrote editorially Watergate "proves how strong the foundation of real democracy is in the United States, although we might have sometimes doubts about certain behaviours in that country." That says it for most of us, doesn't it? ■

Dr. Friedman is regional director of the American Jewish Committee and teaches courses on minority problems and urban sociology at La Salle. He and his wife, a guidance counselor at George Washington High School, visited Africa and India this summer under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency where they lectured on ethnic and racial problems and guidance counseling in the U.S.



An old man in Western India holds a child whose gummy eyes are attacked by flies. Such bleary eyes and skinny frames are typical of those without sufficient food.

temporary workers living in white areas permanently." Besides, black labor is absolutely essential in the so called "white" areas. Most important of all, blacks are not being consulted as to whether they want separate development.

A visitor cannot help being affected by the tragedy inherent in the white, Africaner search for identity and the struggle of blacks and "coloureds" for basic human rights. There can be no justification for barring blacks in "white" areas from owning land, enjoying free public education and forced removals to the "homelands" or dehumanizing, apartheid practices such as separate buses and even building elevators. (In the latter instance, our "verligte" Africaner host ruefully said he had a very "verkrampte" building superintendent.)

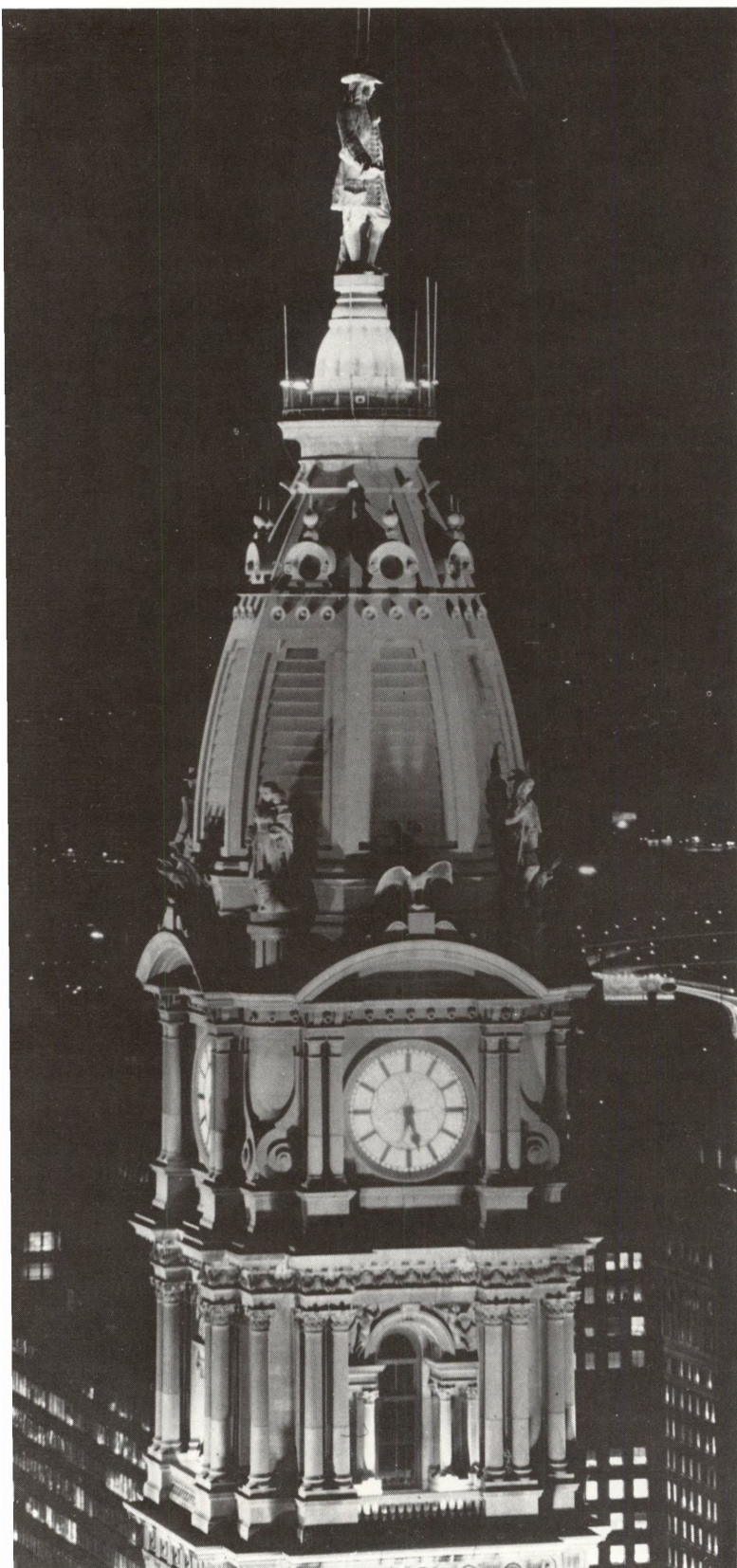
The Africaner has built his society on a minority group psychology of his own rather than a swaggering racism. South Africa has 15 million blacks, 2 million "coloureds," 600,000 Asians and only 4 million whites. The Africaner's personal

fear grows out of his small number in the population, the traditional conservatism of rural oriented and oppressed (by the English) people, and a continent and world that is increasingly hostile to apartheid policies. Even today, although Africaners are coming up fast, most of the wealth in the country is still in English hands.

So the racial struggle goes forward in South Africa like a Greek tragedy. The whites—Africaners and English—who themselves come out of a long tradition of freedom fighting and open discussion find themselves utilizing a quietly efficient system of repression. As I left South Africa, Newspapers reported that Jimmy Breslin's *World Without End* and Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.'s *Breakfast of Champions* had been banned. The forces making for change and the idea of human freedom itself, however, cannot be banned. ■

— M.F.

THE STORMY REFORMATION



Throughout the past twenty-five years, Philadelphia politics has undergone several distinctive changes of direction. From the conservative Republican party-business alliance of the "private city" of the 1940s to the dynamic pluralism of the Democratic party reform movement of the 1950s and early 1960s to the fragmentation of the Democratic party and the rise of independent black political leadership and middle class white-ethnic conservatism in the 1970s, Philadelphia politics has twisted and turned as new groups have entered the political arena. With each twist and turn, moreover, the city's politics has altered the tangible distributions of physical and material benefits among its competing groups.

For most of the first half of the twentieth century, Philadelphia local politics remained under the control of an alliance of the Republican party organization and the major business interests in the city. That conservative alliance actively sought to avoid public controversy by restricting public access to policy-making and by minimizing the taxes imposed upon the city's business establishments and middle class property owners, and, in so doing, failed to respond adequately to the physical and social needs of the growing number of poor people, blacks and Puerto Ricans who migrated to the city in the years after World War II.

Despite the national success of its Presidential candidates in the 1930s and 1940s, the Democratic party in Philadelphia remained an ineffective, loose alliance of local ward leaders who failed to challenge Republican supremacy in the city. Content with the share of patronage and contractual rewards allotted to them by the Republicans, Democratic party leaders of that era failed to mobilize either the unions of white ethnic blue collar workers or the lower income, nonwhite families moving into Philadelphia. Lacking any effective competition between its political party organizations, Philadelphia politics stagnated. Growing problems of housing, public transportation, urban renewal and education went unattended.

By the late 1940s politics in Philadelphia began to change through ferment within the Democratic party. With the support of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, an alliance of approximately fifty businessmen and lawyers formed in the late 1940s to challenge the corruption and ineffective leadership of the incumbent Republicans, the "Young Turks" led by Joseph Clark, Richardson Dilworth and James A. Finnegan gained control of the Democratic party organization. Through their leadership, the Democratic party revitalized its organization, mobilized the labor union and black community support, and successfully challenged the incumbent Republicans. In 1948 Dilworth and Clark were elected Controller and Treasurer of the city. In 1951 Clark was elected Mayor and Dilworth District Attorney. In 1956 Clark was elected to the United States Senate, and Dilworth succeeded him as Mayor, a position which he held until 1962 when he resigned to run unsuccessfully against William Scranton for Governor of Pennsylvania. Clark and Dilworth's electoral successes completely altered the map of Philadelphia politics. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s the Democrats controlled the Mayor's office, the City Council, and the District Attorney and City Controller's offices and effectively replaced the Republicans as the dominant party in the city. For over a decade, the reform allies within the Democratic party controlled the city government without any actively organized opposition from the Republicans.

During their tenure in office, Mayors Clark and Dilworth initiated sweeping changes in the structure, programs and finances of Philadelphia politics. In 1949 the Commonwealth General

OF PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICS

By Fred J. Foley

Assembly yielded to the reform allies' pressure and approved a Home Rule which authorized the City Council to appoint a bipartisan Charter Commission to revise the structure of the city's government. Through the formation of the Citizens Charter Commission, the Greater Philadelphia Movement and the reform leaders of the Democratic party organized hundreds of business, legal and civic leaders to pressure for Home Rule reform. As a result, the Charter Commission recommended and the voters of Philadelphia approved the Home Rule Charter in 1951. The new City Charter consolidated executive and administrative powers in the Office of the Mayor, the focal point from which the reform allies dominated city politics. The new Charter assigned to the Mayor the power to determine the form and content of the city's budget, limited the City Council's power of appropriation to lump sum items for each city agency, divested the Council of its power to confirm or veto most mayoral appointments, and created a Civil Service Commission to reduce patronage and corruption in the selection of city employees.

Throughout the 1950's the reformers within the Democratic party utilized the enlarged powers of the office of Mayor to institute changes in the city's substantive programs and taxes. While concentrating upon the city's physical needs, the reformers aimed to produce immediate, tangible improvements in the delivery of city services. By opening city policymaking to a wide range of business, legal, labor union and civil rights organizations, the reformers attracted the breadth and depth of community support needed to make reform a reality. Through Clark and Dilworth's leadership, the city undertook a massive program of physical urban renewal, beginning with the development of Penn Center west of City hall, and expanded and redeveloped the city's public transportation system. During the 1950s, however, the reformers had little effect on the public schools of the city. Despite increasing evidence that lower income, nonwhite children were failing in the school system, the reformers were unable to challenge the Board of Public Education's conservative practices because of the historic isolation of the school system from city government. It was not until the early and mid 1960s that the reform allies, especially the Greater Philadelphia Movement, turned its attention to the problems of the public schools and mobilized sufficient community pressure to produce a "new" reform oriented Board of Education under Dilworth's leadership. Both the Clark and Dilworth administrations willingly accepted the added financial burdens created by their programs to improve the physical facilities of the city and school system and to recruit additional qualified personnel for the city's administrative departments. During the 1950s and early 1960s both administrations steadily raised the city's real estate and wage tax rates. Dilworth, in fact, repeatedly campaigned on a platform of higher taxes for improved and expanded municipal services. The positive voter response during the 1950s and early 1960s to that appeal signified the extent of community support for reform and the success with which the reformers allied themselves with the politically powerful community groups in Philadelphia.

The reformers of the Clark and Dilworth administrations, however, failed to solidify reform sufficiently within the Democratic party organization to guarantee its continuation after their departures from city government. The reformers ruled Philadelphia through electoral control of the mayor's office rather than through penetration of the Democratic party's ward-based

organization. Although the reformers captured the leadership of the city government, they never attempted to extend their control downward through the city council and through the ranks of the party's organization. Following Dilworth's resignation in 1962, the mayor's office passed to the President of City Council, James H. J. Tate who was more a product of the ward-based Democratic party organization than either Clark or Dilworth had been. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s the reformers had remained outside of the Democratic party's ward-based organizations, and, once the reformers had vacated the mayor's office, power in Philadelphia politics passed to individuals whose political roots lay in that party organization.

Since the reform allies abandoned their control over city government in 1962, several trends have emerged which have shaped the character of contemporary Philadelphia politics. During the past decade, repeated conflicts within the Democratic party have fragmented and imperiled its hold over city politics despite the party's success in controlling the mayor's office and the overwhelming majority in the City Council. The most frequent conflicts have involved the Chairmen of the Democratic City Committees and the two most recent Democratic Mayors of Philadelphia, Tate and Frank Rizzo. In 1963 the City Committee under the chairmanship of William Green, Jr. backed Mayor Tate, who had succeeded Dilworth, for reelection, and Tate easily defeated the Republican candidate, James McDermott. In 1967, however, the chairman of the Democratic City Committee, Francis Smith, who had been selected chairman when Green died in 1964, opposed Tate's reelection and the City Committee endorsed Alexander Hemphill in the primary. With the strong support of organized labor and the city employees, Tate defeated Hemphill by 70,000 votes and then narrowly defeated the Republican candidate, Arlen Specter, by 9,000 votes. Tate's victory enabled him to demand Smith's resignation and to assume control of the party organization through subsequent chairmen: William Green III, Joseph Scanlon and Peter Camiel. In 1971, the City Committee, with the unified backing of Mayor Tate and Chairman Camiel, endorsed Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo for Mayor, and Rizzo successfully defeated both his Democratic opponents in the primary, William Green III and Hardy Williams, and his Republican opponent in the general election, Thatcher Longstreth, despite the support of the core of the reform allies—the Greater Philadelphia Movement, Joseph Clark and Richardson Dilworth—for both Green and Longstreth. Following Rizzo's election, however, the party again fragmented over Rizzo's opposition to Democratic candidates for President, District Attorney and City Controller endorsed by the City Committee. As a result, both Chairman Camiel and City Council President George Schwartz have announced opposition to Rizzo's renomination for a second term as Mayor, and Mayor Rizzo unsuccessfully attempted to oust Camiel as Party Chairman.

The problems of the Democratic party in Philadelphia during the 1960s and early 1970s typify the problems of a one party system in American politics, with fragmentation and conflict within the dominant party and its potential for stagnation and corruption. As the party has solidified its control of the city government in the 1960s and early 1970s, it had returned to the patronage practices of previous eras of one party Republican control. Although Mayors Clark and Dilworth endorsed and implemented the reform movement's emphasis on civil service

Political power in the Quaker City has twisted and turned from one party to the other in the past quarter-century.

and non-political employees, Mayors Tate and Rizzo have readily used patronage hirings and firings as a means of solidifying their control of city politics. During the same period, the Republican party in Philadelphia experienced a brief revival and then a sudden, unexpected decline. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s the Republicans were reduced to the barest minority representation possible within City Council (three members) as the Democrats secured the Council majority, the Mayoral office and the offices of District Attorney and City Controller. In 1965, however, the Republicans began a revival as Arlen Specter interrupted the Democrats monopoly on city politics by defeating James Crumlish for District Attorney. In 1966 Specter narrowly lost the Mayoral election to James Tate by 9,000 votes, and in 1969 Specter and Tom Gola easily defeated their Democratic opponents for District Attorney and Controller. The Republican revival, however, proved to be short-lived. In 1971, Frank Rizzo easily defeated the Republican challenger for Mayor, Thatcher Longstreth, and in 1973, Democrats F. Emmett Fitzpatrick and William Klenk surprisingly defeated Specter and Gola's bids for reelection, thus returning the Democrats to their monopolistic position within city government.

Democratic party politics in Philadelphia of the 1970s, however, is fundamentally different from the reform era of the Clark and Dilworth administrations. In four areas—the taxpayer revolt against higher taxes in an era of inflation, the shifting of party power to labor unions organizations of blue collar white ethnics, the emergence of independent black political leadership and the politicization of the public schools—the changing politics and personages of the Democratic party have altered the city's political affairs.

The reformers of the Clark and Dilworth eras readily spent huge sums of money to redevelop the city's physical facilities and to improve the city's services for its growing number of poor, black and Puerto Rican residents. During those years the reform movement's popularity and political organization was such that Clark and Dilworth readily received voter approval for bond issues and City Council approval for increases in the real estate and wage tax rates. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, however, the financial climate of Philadelphia politics completely changed. As inflation became the paramount domestic issue in both national and city politics, middle class taxpayers revolted against further increases in taxes for programs which failed to produce immediate improvements in the city's social problems and which have primarily benefited the lower income, nonwhite residents of the city. Although the reform administrations had successfully utilized a series of bond issues to alter the tangible, physical aspects of the center city area, the problems of public education, law enforcement, juvenile delinquency, housing, welfare, etc. continued unabated. The combination of a worsening economic situation a lack of tangible improvements in social problems heightened the resentment of the city's middle class voters against further tax increases and culminated in the election of Rizzo as Mayor in 1971 on an anti-tax increase platform.

Changes in the demography of Philadelphia's population and tax base magnified the growing financial crisis of city government. Beginning in the 1950s, substantial numbers of white, middle class residents moved out of the city to its surrounding suburbs in Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery Counties and were replaced by an in-migration of lower income, blacks and Spanish Speaking

citizens from the rural South and Puerto Rico. As middle class residents left Philadelphia, the city's available revenue through real estate and wage taxes declined, particularly as many retail and commercial enterprises followed their customers to the suburbs. As lower income blacks and Puerto Ricans moved into the city, moreover, the demand for city services increased and quickly exceeded the availability of tax revenue, as the Clark, Dilworth and Tate administrations directed an increasing share of the city's financial resources to meet their needs.

The 1960s also witnessed the organization unionization of public employees in Philadelphia. As police, firemen, teachers and sanitation workers unionized for collective bargaining, pressure for higher salaries and better working conditions further taxed the city's limited resources and undermined the budgetary control of the Mayor and City Council. Throughout the past decade the demands of the city's employees for higher salaries have repeatedly conflicted with the demands of the city's poverty and minority residents for improved social services. The resolution of that conflict has typically favored the city's public service employees who have benefitted from the militant cohesion and strategic location of their "union" organizations vis-a-vis the more unorganized and peripherally located lower income, nonwhite residents of Philadelphia. Increased public service salaries-ironically for individuals who share the middle class, white ethnic opposition to higher taxes-have inflated city spending more than any other factor since the mid 1960s.

The financial crisis of city politics has compelled the Mayor, City Council and Board of Education to seek greater percentages of funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and from the federal government to enable the city to provide the services demanded by its residents. Throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s, the percentage of tax dollars for city services provided by city sources has decreased and the percentage provided by state and federal sources has continuously increased. In 1966-67, for example, city sources provided 59% of the revenue spent for public schools in Philadelphia and the state provided 26%. By 1971-72, however, the percentage of revenue from city sources had declined to 38% and the percentage of revenue from state sources had increased to 44%, a trend that has continued since that year. As city services have become more dependent upon financial subsidies, grant-in-aid and revenue sharing from state and federal agencies, the Mayor and City Council's control over city budgets has diminished and city politics has become inextricable connected with the outcome of state and federal elections.

The politics of taxpayer revolts and the election of Mayor Rizzo in 1971 have also paralleled a shift in power within the Democratic party of Philadelphia. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, a reform elite dominated by the Greater Philadelphia Movement and personified by Clark and Dilworth controlled the Democratic party. The reformers, however, failed to respond to the demands of blue collar, white middle class ethnics or to bridge the gap between themselves and the ward organizations and labor union allies which constituted the party's muscle. As the reform leaders departed city politics in the early 1960s, they left behind no second generation of followers, and power within the party shifted to the alliance of ward organizations and labor unions. In fact, the late 1960s and early 1970s have witnessed the emergence of the labor union movement as the key element in Philadelphia Mayoral politics. In 1967 Mayor Tate successfully won renom-

ination and reelection with labor union backing against the opposition of the Democratic party organization. In 1974 Mayor Rizzo has come to rely more and more on his labor union support and the conservative power of the blue collar, white middle class residents who have most vocally resisted further tax increases and supported him.

As the labor unions of the city have become a more significant force in Mayoral elections and Democratic party politics, blacks in Philadelphia have increased their independence of the party's organizational leadership. Beginning with the New Deal and continuing through the reform movement of the 1950s and 1960s, blacks formed the most consistently Democratic voting bloc in Philadelphia politics, but they never achieved any leadership positions within the party or exercised effective power in city politics. The civil rights movement and war on poverty of the 1960s, however, stimulated an expansion of black community organization and interest groups specifically concerned with the needs of their members. The Democratic party's shift toward a more conservative, middle class constituency in the 1970s precipitated an increase in independent black political activity. By the 1970s, independent black candidates for the Commonwealth General Assembly, such as Hardy Williams and David Richardson, have begun the formation of an independent black political leadership in Philadelphia. In 1971, black voters crystalized their independence from the Democratic party by voting overwhelmingly for the Republican candidate for Mayor, Thatcher Longstretch. The emerging political independence, consciousness and leadership of blacks in Philadelphia have altered their role within the Democratic party. Although blacks continue to demonstrate a high level of party loyalty—the mayoral election of 1971 being the only exception—the potential for defection or independence has prompted both Mayor Rizzo and Democratic chairman Camiel to funnel more patronage positions, city contracts and public services to the black community through sympathetic black ward leaders.

Ironically, years of political loyalty to the Democratic party did not provide blacks with the degree of access to city government and its tangible spoils which they have attained since their demonstrable independence from the party in 1971. In an era of conflict between Democratic party leaders, local black political leaders have profited from the crucial "swing" position which their voters now occupy.

The changing climate of Philadelphia politics has caused a comprehensive politicization of public education in the city. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, the school system operated outside of the reform spirit and practice of the Clark and Dilworth administrations. Beginning in 1962, however, the Greater Philadelphia Movement and the citywide Civil Rights organizations in Philadelphia joined together to pressure the Commonwealth General Assembly for change in the school system. That pressure brought about a transfer of the power to appoint the members of the Board of Public Education from the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to the Mayor and a Nominating Panel and a transfer of responsibility for the school system's taxes from the General Assembly to the City Council. In 1965, Mayor Tate appointed a new Board of Education under the presidency of Dilworth which brought the reform movement into the highest level of the school system. Throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Dilworth Board of Education rapidly expanded the



District Attorney Richardson Dilworth (left), Democratic chairman James A. Finnegan (center), and Mayor Joseph Clark celebrate at election victory dinner in 1951.

school system's spending for physical facilities, teachers salaries, textbooks and supplies to create programs to improve public education for poor, black and Puerto Rican children. By the early 1970s, however, the school system's increased spending had outstripped the availability of city revenue and had failed to produce any noticeable improvements in educational achievement. Although Mayor Tate had remained aloof from school matters, growing middle class resentment against further tax increases and Mayor Rizzo's candidacy challenged the reform movement's control of the school system. In 1971-1972 the school system's leadership passed from the reformers. Richardson Dilworth and Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield retired. Mayor-elect Rizzo refused to reappoint Reverend Henry Nichols and Gerald Gleeson. Rizzo's new Majority on the Board "fired" Superintendent of Schools Mark R. Shedd. In response to his white, middle class constituency and in fulfillment of his campaign commitment against further tax increases, Rizzo has actively intervened in diverse matters of school policy—budgetary priorities, teacher contracts, new school sites, and educational programs—and the public schools have become immersed in the city's political affairs.

As Philadelphia prepares for its 1975 Mayoral election, its politics have reached a high level of potential conflict between fragments of the Democratic party and between racial groups and economic classes within the party. The reformers of twenty-five years ago trusted that executive power, concentrated in the office of the Mayor, could best resolve social conflicts and reform city politics. The Charter which they wrote has given the Mayor the primary responsibility for initiating and implementing changes in the city's politics and programs. For that reason, 1975 may well be the most significant electoral year of recent history for the Democratic party, the reform spirit, and for the people and politics of Philadelphia. ■

Mr. Foley is an assistant professor of political science at La Salle. He is a graduate of St. Joseph's College and received a master's degree from Princeton University.

AROUND CAMPUS

Members of the college's Army ROTC unit demonstrated cliff scaling techniques during the annual Open House on campus on Nov. 10.

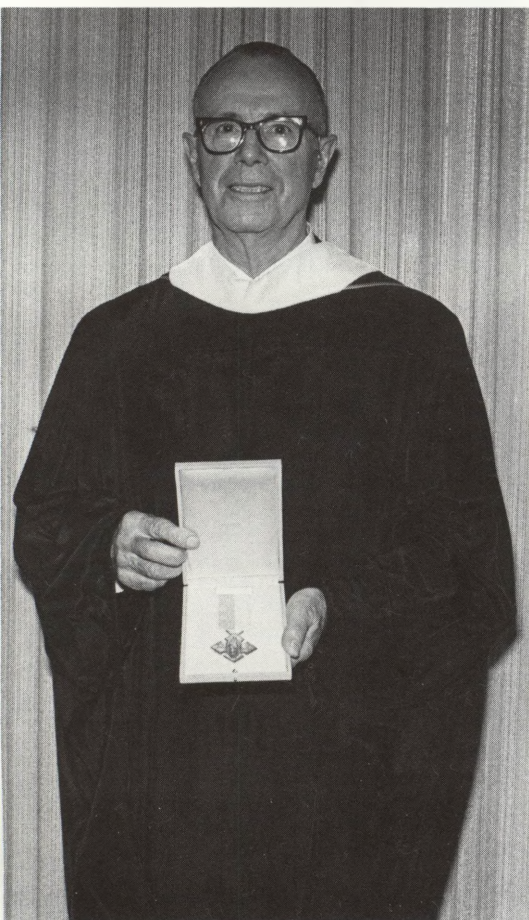


The "Scholar Teacher" was honored along with some 440 day and evening division students at the college's annual Fall Honors Convocation, Oct. 27 on campus. Here President Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D. (left), presents an honorary degree to Dr. Florence Moog, professor of biology at Washington (St. Louis) University, while other recipients Drs. Craig La Driere, professor of comparative literature at Harvard, and Adolf D. Klarmann (right), professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania, watch.



Brother Edward Patrick Sheekey, F.S.C., associate professor of English at the college, received a Benemerenti Papal Medal at the Convocation in recognition of a "long and distinguished 55-year teaching career."

The College's first resident artistic group, The Aulos Woodwind Quintet, made its debut concert on Nov. 26 in the College Union Theatre. The Curtis Institute-based quintet's residency was made possible by a grant from the Samuel Fels Foundation. It includes (from left): David Singer (clarinet), Rudolph Vrbsky (oboe), Judith Mendenhall (flute), Alexander Heller (bassoon), and Robert Rutch (French horn).



Sizable crowds at Explorer soccer games became commonplace in 1974 as Coach Bill Wilkinson's booters won the school's first soccer title, the eastern section crown of the East Coast Conference. La Salle dropped a 2-1 heartbreaker to then-unbeaten, nationally-ranked Bucknell for the ECC title and a NCAA post-season tourney bid. Still, it was a year of unprecedented achievement for the 6-4-4 Explorers who went undefeated against Big Five Foes for the first time ever, beating Temple, St. Joseph's and Villanova and holding nationally-ranked Penn to a scoreless tie.

ALUMNI NEWS

'38

Michael C. Rainone



Michael C. Rainone, Esq. was re-elected president of Nationalities Service Center which provides individual and interpreter services for immigrants.

'44

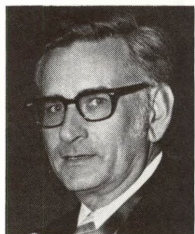
Joseph A. Diorio, M.D. has joined the medical staff of Quakertown Community Hospital as an anesthesiology specialist.

'47

Eugene J. Gallagher



Dr. Eugene J. Gallagher has been named acting director of student health services at La Salle College. He has been the college's athletic physician since 1964.



Joseph F. O'Callaghan

Leonard Costello has been promoted to manager-engineering at Hull Corp. Francis X. Morris has been named a senior vice president at the Farmers Bank and will head the bank's new personnel and employee relations group in Wilmington, Del. Joseph F. O'Callaghan, professor of history, has been cited for 20 years of outstanding services to Fordham University.

'51

Air Force Major Waddie L. Belton has arrived at Langley AFB, Va., for duty as chief of the wire division, Headquarters, Tactical Communications Area.



James J. Boggs

James J. Boggs has been named vice president-marketing of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company's Tool Division.

'56

Robert N. McNally has been appointed manager of ceramic research for Corning Glass Works, Corning, NY. Henry A. Zekanis opened a new office in Line Lexington, Pa., for his IES (Instructional Electronics Systems) firm.

'58

Timothy J. Durkin, III has been elected a vice president of Continental Bank. Donald J. McAneny has been promoted to vice president and general auditor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Phila. DECEASED: James A. Truitt.

'59

Robert J. Rowland, Jr. has been promoted to professor of history at the University of Missouri.

'62

Robert J. Houlihan has been named senior industrial engineer of Willson Products Division, ESB Inc., Reading, Pa.

'65

Patrick L. Buckley, manager for Prudential Insurance Co., Collegeville District, was recently awarded a C.L.U. diploma. Anthony J. Palmaccio, Jr. has received a M.D. degree from The Medical College of Pennsylvania where he is also serving his residency in orthopedic surgery.

'66

William J. Dean has been promoted to assistant vice president of the Chemical Bank of Rochester, N.Y. Karl N. Miller has been

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF
THE CLASSES OF
'35, '40, '50, '55, '60,
'65 and '70.

Alumni members of these anniversary classes who are interested in helping to plan their Class Reunion are cordially invited to a meeting on Wednesday evening, January 22, 1975 at 8 p.m. in the College Union.

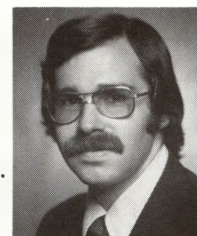


Anthony J. Nocella

appointed associate administrator of Stuart Circle Hospital in Richmond, Va. Anthony J. Nocella has been elected vice president and controller of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

'67

Benedict E. Capaldi, Jr.

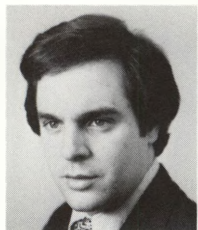


Benedict E. Capaldi, Jr. has been appointed an assistant secretary of the United States Trust Co. of New York. Dennis M. Maziarz, M.D. has been appointed to the active staff of the Helene Fuld Medical Center, Trenton, N.J. Edward E. Strang has joined Southeast National Bank as an assistant vice president and will be based in the West Chester office.

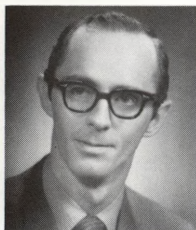
'68

Joseph A. Craig has been promoted to Northeastern Area sales manager for Fasson, Division of Avery Products Corp., Painesville, Ohio. James Cunningham was advance man for Congressman Hugh Carey in his successful campaign for the office of Governor of New York. Gerald A. English has received a Ph.D. degree in nuclear chemistry from Purdue University and is currently working at Atomics International Division of Rockwell International in Canoga Park, CA.

'69



James J. Iaquinto



Robert C. Seiger, Jr.

James J. Iaquinto has been named automotive products manager for the Building Materials Group, GAF Corp. **Mark J. Ratkus**, F.S.C. made profession of his final vows as a member of the Christian Brothers, and is now an instructor of economics at Chestnut Hill College. **Robert C. Seiger, Jr.** has been promoted to assistant counsel, Legal Department of the First Pennsylvania Corp.

'70

Ernest V. Di Massa has been named associate producer of the Mike Douglas Show. **John M. Fleming** has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Jaycees. MARRIAGES: **Paul A. Kokolus** to Elizabeth E. Silvasi. **Gerald P. Slane** to Dorothy L. Gourley.

'71

Christopher F. Koch has joined Bentz-Miller, Inc. as a salesman and director of public relations, Harrisburg. **Francis X. McEntee** has been promoted to vice president of Delta Data & Systems Corp., Phila. MARRIAGE: **Gerald Franks** to Meg Master. BIRTH: To **Michael E. Miskel** and wife Elizabeth, twin sons, Douglas C. and Stanley F.

'72

Francis J. Kolpak has received a masters of science degree in macromolecular science from Case Western Reserve University. MARRIAGE: **Keith P. Davis** to Rosalee A. Mendicino.

'73

Kathleen Murphy was recently appointed director of the Industrial Day Care center, Bristol, Pa. MARRIAGE: **Joseph A. Sahd, Jr.** to Christine M. Henkel.

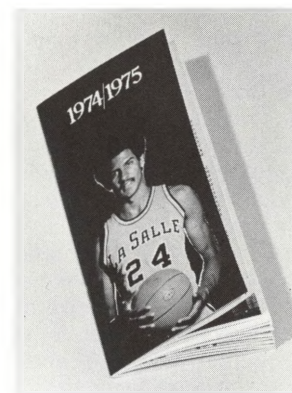
'74

Evelyn Marian Ramspacher has been appointed in-service education director at Annie M. Warner Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. **Patricia L. Sowerbutts** has been awarded a two year grant in the field of Environmental Health from the U.S. Environmental Health Agency. MARRIAGES: **Pamela Nocito** to David Satterfield. **Maryann Torrington** to John G. McGee. BIRTH: To **Elizabeth Westfield** and husband James, a son, Brian.



Dr. James C. Giuffre, '35, (left) chats with former teacher Dr. Roland Holroyd after receiving "Signum Fidei Medal," the highest award given by the college's Alumni Association at annual awards dinner on campus on Nov. 22. Some 75 college seniors were inducted into Alpha Epsilon Honor Society at the same affair.

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It's A Small World, After All



Cdrs. Ted Bronson, '54 (left), and Ron Boyle, '57.

The unique Navy bond that comes with saying, "He was my shipmate and I would be proud to serve with him again," was simply recalled recently at the Attack Squadron Forty Six Change of Command ceremonies.

For the fifth time in their Navy careers, Cdr. Ron Boyle, '57, and Cdr. Ted Bronson, '54, are serving in the same aviation squadron at the same time. Additionally, they grew up only 30 miles apart, attended the same college, and have other strikingly similar Navy careers.

While Cdr. Boyle is now commanding officer of the proud Clansmen and Cdr. Bronson is the executive officer, they first served together in VA-15, sailing together on 1959 and 1960 cruises to the Mediterranean aboard the *Uss Roosevelt*. Flying propeller driven AD-6 Skyraiders, then Ltjg. Boyle was personnel officer and Ltjg. Bronson was aircraft division officer for the Valions.

On subsequent shore duty in 1962 they served together in VA-44 as instructor pilots for the old Hornets. There, Lt. Boyle was a weapons instructor, while Lt. Bronson was survival officer. In 1963, they both were transferred to VA-45 on the recommissioning of the Blackbirds

and completed their jet aircraft transition.

After separate 1966-1967 combat tours in the A-4 Skyhawk, Lcdr. Boyle on *Uss Forrestal* and *Uss Intrepid* and Lcdr. Bronson on *Uss Kitty Hawk* and *Uss Enterprise*, they were reunited again in VA-44 at NAS Cecil. During this combat fight instructor duty, Lcdr. Boyle was administrative officer while Lcdr. Bronson was assistant operations officer.

Even when on separate duty assignments, the two Commanders have had similar Navy tours. Cdr. Boyle graduated from the Navy Postgraduate School at Monterey, California in 1970, and Cdr. Bronson graduated from Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island in 1972. Further, both served as staff officers on Carrier Divisions, Cdr. Boyle, strike warfare officer, with Vadm. J. H. Holloway, III, CTF-60, and Cdr. Bronson, air operations officer, with Vadm. D. W. Cooper, CTF-77.

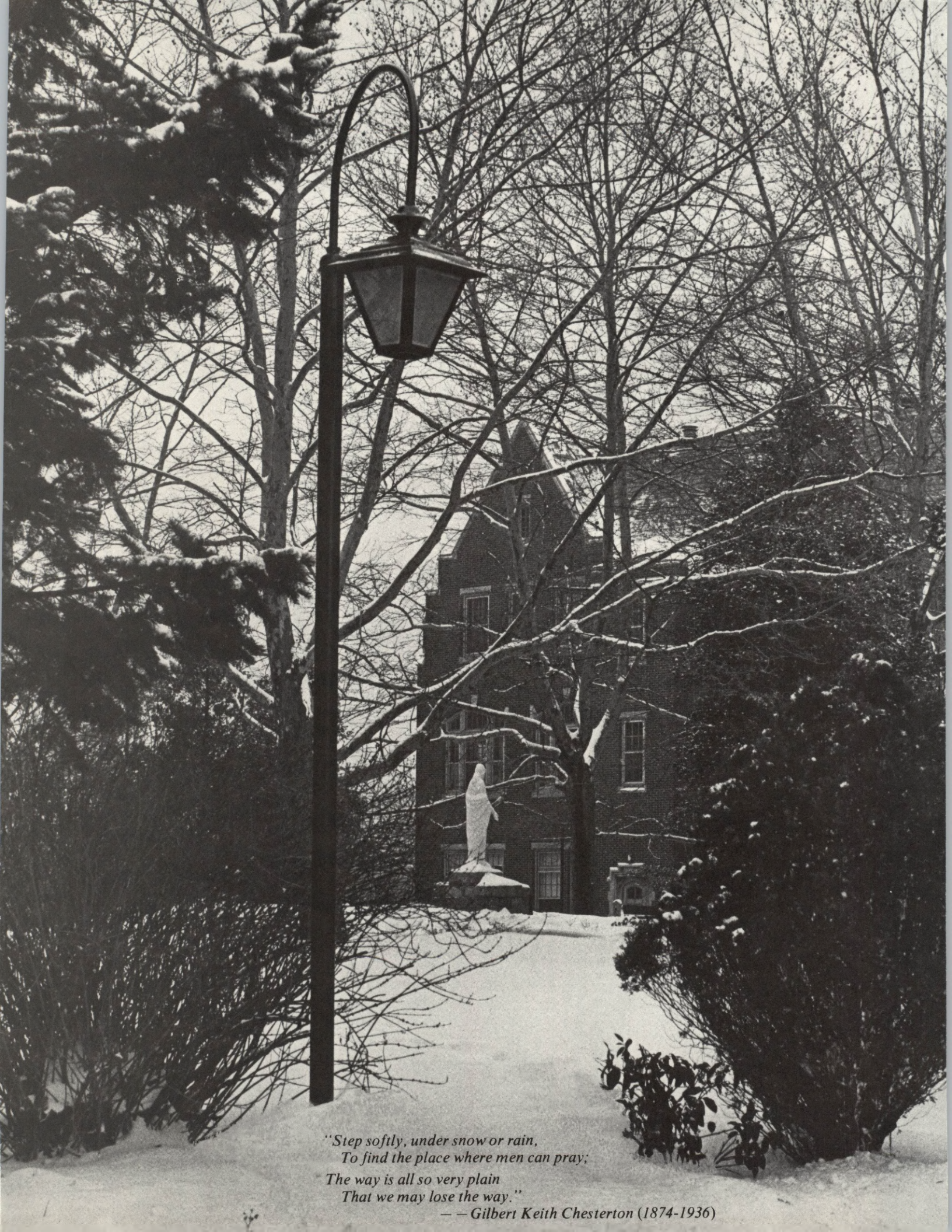
The two Commanders now flying the A-7 Corsair II, lead the VA-46 Clansmen, based aboard the *Uss John F. Kennedy*. Cdr. Boyle, who was 13 days senior to Cdr. Bronson as a Ltjg. is the Skipper/Leader/Boss... still. In aviation experience both

pilots have over 4,200 hours of single engine flight time and also over 600 aircraft carrier landings.

Additional similarities exist in the pre-Navy days of Commanders "B and B." They are both Mid-Atlantic natives. Cdr. Boyle is from Philadelphia, Pa. and Cdr. Bronson is from Wilmington, Del. In 1954, they were respectively freshmen and seniors at La Salle before entering the Navy Flight Program in Pensacola, Fla.

There does exist, however, a life facet that markedly separates all the foregoing commonality of the "B and B" Commanders. Cdr. Boyle is married and has five children; Cdr. Bronson is a bachelor. Regardless of all, neither one likes broccoli or liver.

VA-46 was commissioned 1 July 1955 at NAS Cecil Field Florida as the first jet attack squadron in the Navy. The "Clansmen" were given their name by the first Commanding Officer, Cdr. C. R. McDougal. VA-46 is presently home based at NAS Cecil Field, Florida, and when deployed, the Clan is attached to Commander Attack Carrier Air Wing One (CVW-1) aboard the *Uss John F. Kennedy* (CVA-67).

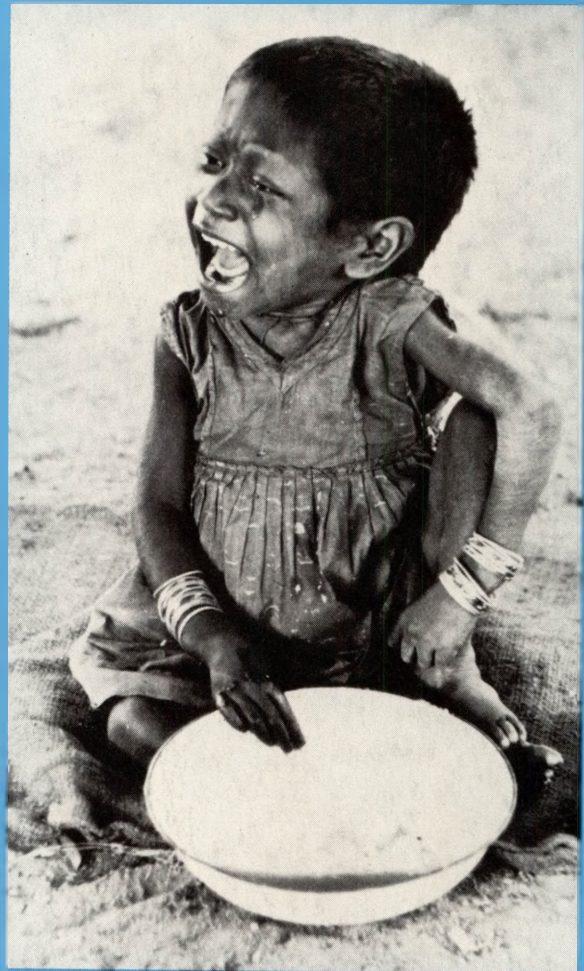


*"Step softly, under snow or rain,
To find the place where men can pray;
The way is all so very plain
That we may lose the way."*

— — Gilbert Keith Chesterton (1874-1936)

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